

GOVERNMENT.
The Senate, on Friday, proceeded to consider the bill originating in the Senate, that being the last day for sending bills to the other House. A great number of private bills were passed and sent to the other House for consideration. The bill repealing so much of the laws relative to brevet rank, as to authorize the President to make that rank an officers who have served ten years in any one grade, was passed. The Senate took a recess from four to six o'clock.

In the evening session, several private bills were considered, among which was the bill for the relief of the estates of Amos Edwards, which created a long and animated discussion. The bill for the payment of pensions to the widows or children of pensioners, in certain cases, was passed.

In the House of Representatives, various reports were made from the Committees; and among others, a report from the Committee on Retrenchment, concluding with several resolutions declaratory of the expediency of correcting certain abuses in the expenditures of the Legislative and Executive branches of the Government.

Mr. HAMILTON, on presenting this report, made some observations, in which he recommended the adoption of the resolutions, but the hour had expired before he came to a conclusion.

The House then proceeded to the third reading of the several engrossed bills before the House, when the bill for protecting the people of Arkansas, &c. bordering upon the Indian settlements towards Mexico and the Rocky Mountains, was, after some brief discussion, rejected.

The various other bills which had been acted on the preceding day in Committee, were then read a third time and passed; and the House ordered a recess from 4 till 6 o'clock.

In the evening session, the House, in Committee of the whole on the state of the Union, considered the bill making appropriations for holding treaties with certain Indian tribes, and having filled the blanks, rose and reported the bill to the House. The bill was then read a third time and passed. The House then took up the bill for the relief of the Navy Hospital Fund, which was ultimately passed.

From the Eastern Argus—Portland, Maine.

MURDER AND AN ATTEMPT AT SUICIDE.

It becomes our duty to record one of the most shocking transactions that has occurred in this vicinity within our recollection. On the afternoon of Saturday last, John Morgan, of this town, in a paroxysm of rage, stabbed his wife, Salome, in the heart with a butcher's knife, and then attempted to take his own life with the same instrument.

The circumstances which led to the bloody transaction, as near as we can learn, are these:—

Morgan is about 31 years of age, and is by occupation a fisherman. He had been married to the deceased six years, and had had by her two children, both of which were dead. The age of the deceased was 24 years, and she was a prudent and temperate man; and they lived happily together till about eight weeks ago, when he, for the first time, had convincing proofs of what he had some time suspected—her infidelity to his bed. Returning late one night from a fishing voyage, he found one of those unprincipled villains who, trained in gambling houses and brothels, are nightly ransacking the by-ways and lanes of our towns, debauching such unprotected females as have not fortitude to resist their arts and importunities, in bed with his wife. The regard he had for his beloved wife prompted the injured husband to let the miscreant escape, and to hush the matter up;—and by her solemn assurance that this was her first offence, and that it should be her last, if he would forgive her, he was induced to overlook all that had passed. Nothing further transpired to disturb his peace until Monday last, when he returned from another voyage. On going to his house, about 11 o'clock in the evening, he found his wife absent. In a few minutes a carriage was driven within a few rods of the house, and two females got out of it. Who the person in the carriage was he could not ascertain, as he immediately turned about and drove off; but on approaching the two females he found one of them to be his wife, and the other, a smooth-tongued, mighty good sort of a woman, about forty-five years old. Mrs. Morgan refused to tell her husband the name of the man who was in the carriage with her—she said she had been out in the country for a ride, and to see a relation along with Mrs. Abbot, and that nothing improper had been done. Mrs. Morgan also refused to give the name of their gallant—contending it was not of the least importance who it was—they had simply been out for a ride on a little excursion of pleasure into the country, and more than insinuated that it was nobody's business who had the politeness to wait on their ladieships. The conduct of Mrs. M. to give her husband any dissatisfaction in regard to her evening's excursion so enraged him that he struck her several times with his hand, on which she cried out, "John, you have almost killed me!"—to which he replied "I am sorry that I have hurt you. I ought not to have done it. This part of the transaction was witnessed by one of the neighbors, who, supposing the difficulty would be adjusted by the parties themselves, left them. But about 2 o'clock he was sent for, and on reaching the house of Morgan he was at first refused admittance, but the door was at length opened, and he went in.

Morgan and his wife were sitting calmly by the fire, though from the state of the conversation of the furniture it was evident a violent storm had preceded. However, Mrs. M. said she was not in the least afraid to stay with him, and on receiving assurances from both that they would be peaceable, the watch left them.

The following day they separated. He removed his furniture to his boarding-house, and his wife took up her abode with the before mentioned matronly Mrs. Abbot, who took the innocent and unprotected lady in purely out of charity, till she could make arrangements to go to Boston. Here she remained until she received the fatal visit of her husband. (It appeared from the testimony before the Jury of Inquest, that Morgan was very unhappy from the time he left his wife—that he had written to her twice, proposing to forgive all that had taken place on both sides, and go to keeping house again—that he was constantly talking about her, and said that she would not conduct as she did were it not for the advice of her associates, &c. He seemed to be resolved to live with her or not to live at all; and on one occasion he was heard to say that if she would not make up and live with him again, one grave should hold them both. It was also stated that he procured the knife the day previous to that on which the deed was done, and ground it; and on being asked what he was going to do with it, he replied he was "going to have some fun with it." To another he remarked, he intended to kill his wife with it if he

could. There is, we understand, a material difference between the history of this evening's excursion given by Mrs. Abbot under oath before the Jury of Inquest, and that given by the Watch, who were at the place when she arrived with the deceased in the carriage and met Morgan. Mrs. A. testified, if we are rightly informed, that no man was in the carriage with them, and that she drove the horse herself. The Watchman says, a man was with them, and after both Mrs. Abbot and Mrs. Morgan got out of the carriage, he drove off—and that Morgan tried to ascertain who he was.

would not live with him, and then kill himself, with other expressions of similar import. When he entered the house where his wife was, he appeared perfectly calm, and displayed a willingness to forgive her all past conduct, and his sorrow for having in any way abused her; he wished what had passed might be forgotten, and that she would consent to live with him again. To which she coldly replied that she would consider of it, and let him know the next day. He told her that was the time for her to make up her mind, and insisted on her doing it immediately; but she persisted in trying to get him off till the next day. When finding he was not likely to prevail, he unbuckled his coat-jacket and took out the knife, and turning to Mrs. Abbot, who was in the room, said "Life is sweet, 'tis it Mrs. Abbot!" This expression, and the manner in which it was uttered, so alarmed Mrs. A. that she ran out of the room to call the neighbors, leaving Morgan and his wife together. A Mr. Willis entered the room first and found the deceased leaning back on a chair, and Morgan standing a few feet from her with the knife in his hand, and his wife still in the room. Morgan tried his utmost to prevent him from so doing. Others rushed into the room, and on seeing the situation of the deceased who was then expiring, asked what he had been about! He pointed to the wound in his own body, and said "I have killed myself!" He then kept his position, and to prevent his doing further mischief, it was thought best to confine his hands, which was with much difficulty accomplished—the agony of his mind and body seemed to have doubled his natural strength. However, his exertion and the loss of blood soon overcame him, and he became very weak. When interrogated on the subject, he persisted in saying he was glad he had killed his wife, and regretted that he did not die instantly himself, until next morning, when he became very penitent. He acknowledged the truth of the statements made before the jury of inquest, and expressed deep sorrow for all he had done. He said the treatment of his wife to him when he asked for a reconciliation, so aggravated his wrongs that he had done him, that he was unable to restrain his passions. He did not desire to recover, but hoped to die and be buried in the same grave with his wife. On Sunday, we understand he sent for the Rev. Mr. Rand and requested him to attend the funeral of the deceased. He is still alive and is able to take some nourishment, but it is the opinion of the physicians who examined him, that there is but little chance for his recovery. He doubtless aimed the blow at his heart, but struck a little low to accomplish his object.

Extraordinary case of Hydrophobia at Loughborough, Eng.—The attention of the faculty of Leicester has been considerably excited by the death of an individual at Loughborough, in that county, under the following peculiar circumstances:—It appears that the deceased in question, an itinerant vender of tin wares, whose name was Grange, a resident of Loughborough, was proceeding, about six months ago, through Mount Sorrell, a small town between Loughborough and Leicester, with his stock in trade upon his head, a large dog, of the cur species, attacked a smaller one, which was following at his heels; the tinman, in order to save his faithful little servant from the jaws of the savage cur, stooped to lift it from the ground, when the cur seized him by the lip, which was bitten severely. The wound was more for upwards of a week, and he was healed. Nothing more was thought of the matter for four or five months, subsequently, when on various occasions he mentioned to his acquaintances that a fancy continually haunted him that he would die in a similar way to Mr. Grange of Six Hills, alluding to a farmer who some time ago died having mad from the effects of a dog's bite. He said he had been some months previously at Mount Sorrell in a rapid state. The deceased being a man accustomed to indulge rather freely in his passions, his repeated assertions that he should "die mad" were treated by the persons to whom he made them with derision, supposing him to be intoxicated. However, on Monday last, the unfortunate man was suddenly taken dreadfully ill, and began to betray the usual symptoms of insanity attending this horrible malady. He occasionally barked similar to a dog—frothed at the mouth, refused all sustenance, and appeared at the windows of water. He was sensible of his situation at intervals, cautioned his attendants to be aware of him, and having expressed his conviction that his death was at hand, he gave orders for his funeral, and threatened the surgeons with his re-appearance after death if they dared to touch his body with the knife. The physicians and surgeons by whom he was visited resorted to the customary means in cases of hydrophobia, which seldom prove efficacious; but their endeavors to save him were of no avail, the poor fellow expired in the greatest agonies on Wednesday last, being but three days from the first symptoms of hydrophobia appearing.

Dr. Peck and Mr. Palmer. Two eminent professional men, of Loughborough, opened the body, which they examined with the most minute care, but there were no appearances of disease in the least, on the contrary the interior seemed in a perfectly healthy state.

The deceased was a widower and had no family, and it is stated to have been some time since of good circumstances.

SUGAR REFINING AT MARSEILLES.

A late French paper informs, that there are in Marseilles twenty establishments for refining sugar, which are the largest in France, excepting those of Paris. Some of them are able to produce five or six hundred thousand kilograms of refined sugar in a year; and all of them together refine one quarter of the brown sugar sold to the refiners of the kingdom, although the whole number of their establishments, large and small, is one hundred and sixty seven.

The raw sugars refined at Marseilles are derived exclusively from Martinique and Guadeloupe, the exception of a small quantity from Cayenne and the Isle of France, which yields an inferior article, called "sucre du ménage."

Eight hundred workmen find employment in these manufactories, most of whom are fathers of families. At Aubagne and Fos numerous manufactories of pottery are dependent on their branch of business, as well as several paper mills in other places, and to an inconsiderable degree the coal mines of Gardanne, Fuy, and Peynier and Department of the Rhone. The refined sugar is sold principally in the South of France, Italy, Spain, and the Levant.

The competition with the English is, however, very injurious to them; and it is desired that the government would extend such encouragement to them as is simultaneous with the French papers, for several other branches of manufacture. The refined sugars exported from Great Britain in 1827, amounted to 409,000 quintals; while those from France to only about 139,889. Even at Naples, the supply is two thirds supplied by the English, and only one third by the French. The prohibition in favour of the cultivators of Martinique and Guadeloupe, is injurious in different ways. It not only shuts out competition, but it makes those cultivators negligent in their manufacture. At the same time the heavy duties on consumption in the kingdom operate greatly against the refiner.

To compare the result in France and in England in the latter country, during the past year, raw sugars were refined for interior consumption, to the amount of 3,153,000 quintals, or above 18 pounds for each inhabitant; in the former, only 1,234,000, or less than 4 pounds each—(estimating the population of Great Britain at 17 millions, and that of France at 31 millions). It is remarkable, that under the French empire only 140,000 quintals of sugar were consumed; and on the restoration more than 800,000.



PHILADELPHIA:
MONDAY EVENING, MARCH 2, 1829.

The Office of the DAILY CHRONICLE is removed to No. 112 CHESNUT STREET, opposite to the Post Office.

Several of our brethren, especially in New

England, talk of tri-weekly papers—meaning those published three a week. Circum-

locution is a great evil, but not so bad as this. If so vile a word can be allowed to have a meaning, it is once in three weeks; as triennial signifies that which occurs in each third year.

In the IRISH CATHOLIC ASSOCIATION on the first of January, several resolutions, highly complimentary to the late Lord Lieutenant, were moved by Mr. O'CONNELL and seconded by Mr. SHILL.

From the speech of the latter, contrasting Lord Wellington's letter to Dr. CRETCH with that of the Mar-

quis of ANGLESEA to the same prelate, we make an extract, for the satisfaction of those who may desire to know the effect produced in the Association, by those letters and their immediate consequences.

Wherefore, it is that when rights are to be subverted, the minister should be all courage, and when rights are to be conceded, the minister should become imbecile in his apprehensions and impenitent in his dismay? [Cheers.] What does he dread! Let him declare that the question must be carried, and at once the spirit of party which owes its origin in a great degree to strange vacillations, will be at once subdued. Where is his substitute in the Premiership to be found? If he shall tell the King, "I owe it to my own honor to settle the Catholic question," and if he should throw down his ministerial baton, [loud cheers] where is the hand strong enough to lift such a weight? [Cheers.] How can this hero in the field be such a dastard in the cabinet?—how can the victor of Napoleon tremble before Mr. Peel? His opinion, full as it is of solemnities in expression, of inconsistencies in sentiment, and infirmities in purpose, calls forth this strong, but not vituperative, comment. When will he be truly alive to his glory, and the exalted position of the minister? The opportunities which a peculiar fortune has placed in his way. He is a great man—it were idle to deny it. He never could have reached the glittering pinnacle on which he is placed, without a rare combination of abilities and of accident. But what I complain of is, that from such a lofty pile, with such an immense horizon before him, he should be so much in the way of the Wellington testimonial, and see nothing but the Phoenix Park, when an immense landscape is open in his sight. And a superb monument should be raised to the memory of the great man, and the names of many a battle—Vimiera, and Salamanca, and St. Sebastian, Toulouse, and Waterloo, (names which will leave a long track of splendour through time) are engraved upon it. How noble an addition is yet left for the sculptor's chisel, and how much higher in the moral vision will that lofty column tower, if there shall yet be reason to commemorate a greater victory than any which he has yet won, in those glorious words—"Catholic Emancipation!" Sir, I cannot hold exclaiming, in the language of the great orator of antiquity, addressed to "the great captain" of his time, when he adjured him to "tranquillize the republic." His "ignis, reliqua parva est restat actus"—his "laborandum est, ut rempublican constituitur."

I turn from the Duke, to that of the Lord Lieutenant. Who is he? an Englishman and a soldier, and, accordingly, before he knew Ireland—Ireland now knows him well—(cheers)—he spoke of with the haughtiness of his character, and the devotion of his religion. He was exceedingly unpopular here, on account of a strong strategic phrase. The King selected him as his representative—he watched the hilt of his sabre as he entered our city—he saw Ireland—he had the ocular proof of our sufferings; and then, after a brief experience, the magnanimity of his nature, and the generosity of his character, overcame his previous opinion. He has rushed forward as the devoted champion of that country, which has nothing to give but her grateful and enthusiastic heart. Mr. O'Connell has spoken of raising a monument to him. No; he does not want one of marble or of brass; that which is already built to him (he is his country's champion) is the monument of the Irish people will suffice. It is, indeed, "ere perennius," and will last as long as gratitude shall endure in Ireland. The annals of our country will say, that while the prime minister hesitated upon the pacification of Ireland, and his mind flattered by an aspen leaf, the co-partner of his victories, however, his inferior in military renown, outran him in race of generosity and of wisdom, and boldly stood forward to proclaim "that Catholic emancipation was necessary for the tranquillization of Ireland."

I do not wonder at the difference of character which is impressed upon their respective declarations. The one is the work of an Irish Protestant; the other of an Englishman, who is immediately settled, and yet vibrating with a pendulous uncertainty between his wishes and his convenience, his early predilection and his immediate urgencies. The other is the effusion of a gallant Englishman, who sees that Ireland is maltreated, and is generously indignant at her sufferings, and chivalrously devoted to her cause. [Cheers.] It may be said that it was rash of the Marquis of Anglesea to have written such a letter. When he shall appear before his Sovereign, should he be questioned respecting his epistolary additions, let him produce the "parting injunction and admonition of the King," and Majesty will be struck dumb. [Loud cheers.] The King writes a letter, the Duke writes a letter, and the Lord Lieutenant writes a letter—of this triumvirate of correspondence, I greatly prefer the last. Some of the admonitions which are given us are unpalatable, but they shall be followed. The best encomium which we can bestow upon him is, indeed, the adoption of his advice. He reprehends our violence. I am sure that he is disposed to make some allowance for it. He condemns our vituperative tendencies. Are we not ourselves the objects of contumely, and when we are beset with opprobrium, is it wonderful that we should occasionally stoop down, to pick up some of the mirth missiles with which we are ourselves assailed. Lord Plunkett put it well—"Are the Catholics," he said, "only to party, and never to thrust?" [Loud cheers.]

But I bear with every admonition of Lord Anglesea for the sake of his reproof of that strange recommendation, "that the Catholic Question should be buried in oblivion." Buried in oblivion! My Lord Duke, there is no sepulchre sufficiently deep and capacious to contain what you desire to see thus "quietly interred." [Loud

cheers.] The injuries of a great people have in them a rectorial quality—they will not lie at rest, nor repose in peace. [Loud cheers.] Buried in oblivion! What, the rights of seven millions of people are to go through a process of political internment, that ministers may read, in the peaceful condition of Ireland, this consolatory epitaph—"Here lies the Catholic question," and a huge tombstone is to be laid over it, in the shape of an act of parliament, with the words "Wellington's bill" inscribed upon it. Buried in oblivion! No. The sense of our wrongs shall be as immortal as our injuries, and shall be as national a vitality that shall endure for ever! Delusion!—an Irishman may forget his country—a soldier may, [Loud cheers] wretched and most miserable! he dead to his honor—a minister may be blind to his interest; but a nation cannot be insensible to her rights. What does he imagine that we, who have raised the sword of Ireland up, who have organized her Priesthood, her aristocracy, and her people, and brought our question in all its dreadful urgency, with seven millions to uphold it, before him—does he think that we will play the part of political undertakers, and bury our country and her great demands, in order to accommodate ourselves to his aspirations? Stop the Catholic question! Arrest the tide of public emotion! Bid seven millions hold! Cry "halt!" to a nation! Tell the torrent not to rush; and bid the cataract to stand frozen in its fall! [Loud and continued cheers.] A way with the wretched expectation! Wellington, there are three counsellors whom it behoves you to consult, and they are better advisers than any in your Cabinet.—The first is justice, and justice will tell you, "you are bound to grant Catholic emancipation." The second is expediency, and expediency will tell you, "you ought to grant Catholic emancipation." The last and chief is necessity, and necessity will tell you, "you must emancipate the Catholics of Ireland." [Great cheering.]

On Thursday, in the House of Representatives, Mr. LEHMAN, from the Committee on INLAND NAVIGATION and INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT, made a report, accompanied by a bill appropriating the sum of \$3,200,000, making, with the \$800,000 lately borrowed, the sum of \$4,000,000 for the present year.

The Committee, in this report, observe that, under the law of last year, the State is pledged to form, by its own means, a complete communication, by rail-roads and canals, between Philadelphia and Pittsburgh—a branch from the mouth of the Juniata to the New York line—a branch from the Susquehanna to the Bald Eagle, on the West Branch—a canal from Carpenter's Point to tide water on the Delaware—a navigable feeder for the contemplated canal between Pittsburgh and Lake Erie—and a rail-road from Columbia to York.

The Committee presume that no difference of opinion will now exist, as to the policy and true economy of speedily completing the line between the Delaware and the Ohio, and the branches on the Susquehanna and the Delaware; all which has been promised by the law. They add—"In addition to the improvements recognised by existing laws as part of the Pennsylvania system, the committee have made provisions for advancing with all practicable speed, towards the great canal of the state of Ohio, and also towards Lake Erie. The completion of these works is deemed essential to the full usefulness and grandeur of the scheme of improvement. The importance of connecting Lake Erie with the Delaware is illustrated by the rapid increase of the commerce of our inland seas. A few years ago ten vessels were sufficient for the trade of Lake Erie, and now there are seven large steam boats and upwards of one hundred sailing vessels. They have also directed active operations to be commenced upon the Monongahela; and, if practicable, upon the rail road between Columbia and York, and also between Harrisburg, Carlisle and Chambersburg. These improvements, it is believed, will be productive in the shape of tolls, and are due to the wishes and interests of the fertile counties on the southern border. In the bill, the committee have made provisions for examinations, and estimates, with a view of connecting the canal with the river, both at Derstown, on the West Branch, and at Harrisburg on the Susquehanna. In framing the bill, the committee have adopted the principle of accommodating all the districts of the state as early as possible. The result may be, that the state will receive tolls at a later period, from some parts of the line of communication; but it is obvious that from other parts the receipt of tolls will be earlier.

To assist in forming a judgment of the amount of income to be derived from tolls, the following facts are stated:—The tonnage conveyed on the Schuylkill canal, within the last year, was 105,463 tons, and the tolls and water rents amounted to nearly \$100,000. This work has but recently been finished, and the result has been thus encouraging, although its beneficial influence upon the productive industry of the country, is as yet felt in a very imperfect degree.—The Union Canal is also full of promise, though it will not be completed until the ensuing spring. The delay may be ascribed to the difficulty of carrying canals across a dividing ridge, a difficulty which no where exists on the Pennsylvania canal. An imperfect navigation, however, existed for a few months during the last year; and such is the creative power of a canal upon our industrious population and fine country, that with a few boats 18,000 tons were passed and the tolls paid, amounted to \$26,000. The Lehigh navigation was interrupted during a great part of the past season, by the construction of works for securing an ascending navigation; the company, however, were enabled to bring from the mines 33,150 tons of coal. The Erie and Champlain canals have been finished but a short time, and the tolls paid into the New York treasury, already amount to more than three

millions of dollars. Last year there was a failure of the crop of wheat, which forms the great staple of that state, the tolls nevertheless were \$233,000. This sum with a sufficient permanent allowance for superintendence and repairs, is adequate to paying the interest on the cost of the works, and leaves a large sum to be applied to the extinction of the debt."

The Committee apprehend no difficulty in procuring all the money on loan. They say—"The dividends on bridge and turnpike stocks, the collateral inheritance tax, and a portion of the auction duties are already set apart as a fund for the regular payment of the interests. All the tolls arising from the canals and rail roads are pledged, and some idea may be formed of the tolls which will spring from the streams of inland trade, by the fact, that the contractor for the great dam on the Kiskiminitas, who has finished his work, and who is a responsible man, offers by petition to pay \$10,000, for the privilege of navigating four boats, toll free, for half a year, from Blairsville to Pittsburg. The Lehigh navigation and coal company, also in their official report, state the interesting fact, that tonnage is already waiting on the Lehigh, sufficient at a moderate rate of toll to produce a handsome income to the state, on the Delaware division of the Pennsylvania canal." * * *

The commissioners of the canal fund state, in their report made a few days ago, that by transferring the estimated balance, which will be in the treasury in 1830, to the canal fund, there will be a sufficiency after defraying all the ordinary expenses, to meet the interest of the present debt, together with the interests which will be incident to the new loan now proposed, of three millions of dollars. It has been suggested, that to satisfy the prudent and the timid, it may be expedient to establish some additional sources of revenue, and the subject is now under the consideration of the finance committee of the House. But it does not appear that there is reasonable ground for believing, that any additional taxation will be necessary.

An annual distribution, among the states, from the national treasury, is also alluded to, as a future resource, though not on which certain reliance is to be placed.

ITEMS.

The Massachusetts House of Representatives have directed a committee to enquire into the practicability and expediency of erecting or procuring a lunatic asylum. The selection of the towns are all required to furnish returns of the number of lunatics in their respective districts.

Clara Fisher was to play Letitia Hardy, on Monday last, at Savannah, with De Camp for the elegant Doricourt.

The fancy ball, at Baltimore, on Thursday evening, appears to have transcended all expectation. The editor of the American says that the number of beautiful women would have been considered remarkable in any part of the world. Has he ever been in Philadelphia?

At the Fancy Ball, to be given at the New York Park theatre, on the 2d, masks are to be admitted—but the wearers will be required to show their faces to a manager. Tickets, admitting two ladies and a gentleman, five dollars.

AMUSEMENT.—The laughable exhibition of Punch and Judy has arrived here, and our citizens will have an opportunity of seeing it in the course of the week.

The loss, by the late fire at Savannah, is estimated at \$60,000, of which about one half was insured, principally by the London Phoenix, and Charleston Fire and Marine.

The fourth trial for a member of Congress from the fifth Congressional district in Vermont, is to take place the 2d of March. Candidates, Azro A. Buck, Seth Cushman, and Mr. Cahoon.

A Boston, a Baltimore, a Savannah, and a Charleston editor, all say, in loaded articles, apparently original, that a little meteor, lately seen in our neighbourhood, disappeared about twenty degrees below the horizon. We said above. The Bostonian changed the word; and the wonder is now fairly on its travels.

Gov. Bell of New-Hampshire has appointed Thursday the 3d of April next, to be observed as a day of fasting and prayer in that State.

The annual State election in New-Hampshire will be held on Tuesday the 10th of March. Two distinct tickets are supported for Governor, Counsellors, Senators, and Members of Congress, and an animated contest has been carried on for some time. Gov. Bell is a candidate for reelection, and he is opposed by the late Governor Prince.

Mr. Mitchell, of Tennessee, has given to the world through the Nashville Republican, his mode of making fire from ice. It is to shape a piece of transparent ice into the form of a convex lens or burning glass, and with that to draw the rays of the sun to a focus.

The population of the city of New York is more than treble from 1780 to 1805, a period of 20 years. If a continuation at this rate might be estimated, it would amount in 1835 to 700,000.

The receipts of the treasury of Lehigh County, in the year 1828, were \$11,130—expenditures \$8574, of which \$501 were for educating poor children.

Mr. E. Forrest the American Tragedian, has sailed from New York in the ship John Linton, for New Orleans; where he will remain until May, and then return home by land.

A quantity of shingles—nearly one million—was last week destroyed by fire, near Norfolk.

The editor of the Savannah Republican has lately seen what he calls a very curious looking fish, about three inches and a half long, with a head like a rabbit. This most delicate monster had taken up his abode in the same shell with an oyster, and annihilated his host.

We learn by the Mercer Gazette, that Mr. John Wright, of that place, has established a manufactory of coppers, which will supply the demand of the country north of the Ohio. The article sells well in Pittsburgh.

A fowling piece belonging to the well known Alexander Wilson, the great Ornithologist, was shipped at New York, on Friday, for Paisley,

Scotland, in the ship Camillus. It is sent to an old friend of the deceased.

It is considered, that the severities of the winter will be amply compensated in the abundance of fruit and crops next summer, which are supposed to be the natural consequences of such a season.

The Ohio State Journal deems that a bill has been introduced into the legislature of that state to tax bachelors. There are too many of them there, and they have too much influence to anticipate the adoption of such a measure.

The Mayor of Boston, last week, apprehending the effects of a sudden thaw, invited the citizens to a general turn out against the snow.

A chimney, that took fire on Tuesday, in Boston, is said to have cost the city 75 dollars for horses to drag the engines.

The newspapers, for several years past have given frequent accounts of various kinds of "boring"—such as "boring" for water—"boring" for gold—"boring" for coal—"boring" for salt, &c. &c.

It is calculated that nine tenths of the taxes in Massachusetts, are paid by the counties of the sea board.

The debating society in Windsor, Vt. on the 28th ult. were to discuss the important question "Do women govern the world?" Their decision is looked for with some anxiety.

Proposals are invited, by the Collector of Edenton, N. C. for building a light house on Jackson's Island, at the South entrance of Roanoke marshes. The tower to be round, of brick, and 30 feet high—18 feet diameter at the base and 9 at the top; with 3 windows, of 12 lights each, of 8 by 10 glass.

The Episcopal Church now erecting in Hartford, Conn., is mentioned as a handsome specimen of architecture. The walls of the tower, which is of mason work to the top, are seven feet in thickness at the foundation. The weight of the roof is estimated at 80 tons.

Great preparations are making at Saratoga Springs for a grand commemoration of the fourth of March.

DOS-MATICAL.—An ordinance has passed the Common Hall of Norfolk, prohibiting any dog going at large after the 1st of March, without a collar and a muzzle.

The first volume of a new work, entitled "Legal Outlines," intended more particularly for the use of students, and being the substance of the course of lectures now delivering in the University of Maryland, by David Hoffman, Esq. the Professor of Law—has been published by Mr. Edward J. Coale, of Baltimore.

Upwards of eighteen thousand chaldrons of Schuylkill, ten thousand Lehigh, besides other Pennsylvania Coal, making upwards of twenty thousand chaldrons, were deposited in New-York at the commencement of the season; all of which has been purchased by consumers.

An Infant School is about to be established in New Haven, Conn. A meeting was held on Wednesday evening, when Professor Goodrich gave a sketch of the similar institutions in Great Britain and the United States.

On Monday, the 16th inst. six horses were burnt at Knoxville, Alabama. No lives were lost, but the fire was the most destructive that ever occurred in that town. It began in a smoke-house.

The American Fur Company employ, it is said, more than a million of capital, but they have as yet made no dividend. The Hudson's Bay Company have divided 10 per cent.

The session of Congress expires by constitutional limitation, to-morrow. The ceremony of inaugurating the President elect, will take place on the day following.

Mrs. Barnes arrived in Augusta, Geo. on Monday the 16th ult.

The jail at Canandaigua, N. Y. was destroyed by fire on Monday last. No particulars as to the origin of the fire have been ascertained. This building cost the state 25,000 dollars.

An uncommonly large Ox is exhibiting in Baltimore. He was raised by William Landale, Esq. of Hartford County, Md. and measures from nose to rump, thirteen feet six inches, height six feet; girth eight feet nine and a half inches; shoulder to dewlap five feet and half an inch. He surpasses the great ox Columbus, in all his dimensions, except the girth.

Philip Thompson, of Kentucky, was lately killed in a duel, fought on the Indiana side of the Ohio River. He was formerly a Representative of the State in Congress.

Mr. Cooper made a short engagement at Mobile, and was to have appeared on the evening of the 9th ult. in the character of Virginia.

"The Farmers' Almanac," by Robert E. Thomas.—97,000 of this Almanac have been published for the year 1829, (says a Boston correspondent) and every copy sold.

Cardinal Dubois used frequently, in searching after anything he wanted, to swear excessively. One of his clerks told him—"Your Eminence had better hire a man to swear for you, and then you will gain so much time."

The State of Rhode Island now contains 139 Cotton Factories, and 20 Woollen factories.—The towns of Warwick and Smithfield each contain 29 Cotton factories. There are no Cotton factories in the towns of Newport, Middletown, Little Compton, Jamestown, New Shoreham, Bristol, Warren, Barrington and Charlestown.

LEGISLATURE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

In the House of Representatives, on Friday last, the bill to authorize the citizens of Philadelphia to elect the aldermen of said city, was read the second time, amended, and ordered to be transcribed. Yeas 63—nays 24.

In the Senate, on Friday last, the bill supplementary to the act, entitled an act limiting the time during which judgments shall be a lien on real estates, and suits may be brought against the surties of public officers, passed through committee of the whole.—*Sentinel.*

The House of Assembly of Lower Canada, on the 14th instant, expelled Robert Christie, a member from the county of Gaspé, as unworthy to serve or to have a seat in that house. It was proved that Mr. Christie while acting as a public capacity, had without the sanction of other magistrates with whom he was associated, advised Lord Dalhousie to remove certain justices of peace, who were members of the house of assembly, in consequence of their having voted in opposition to his wishes.

Loss of the Nantucket Mail Packet, and Mail.—The Mail Packet, Capt. Marchant, left Nantucket on Friday week; and on the same day, in the mow storm, struck on Collins Ledge. Expecting that the vessel would go to pieces, all hands, eight in number, took to the boat, and after being out about ten hours landed on Sampson's Island. The next day they took to the boat again, and reached a schooner lying at Deep

WILLIAM MORRIS, JR.

Has received and is now opening a LARGE STOCK OF GOODS, consisting of a large assortment of...
WILLIAM MORRIS, JR.
110 MARKET STREET.

W. H. WATER

COPPERSMITH AND SHEET-METAL WORKER.
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W. H. WATER
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PHILADELPHIA

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PHILADELPHIA
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MARINE PAINTING.

J. W. WILLIAMS.
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COMMERCIAL INSTITUTE.

FOR TUITION IN BOOK-KEEPING.
OFFICE 61 ARCADE.
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COMMERCIAL INSTITUTE
110 MARKET STREET.

SWAIN'S PANACEA.

PRICE TWO DOLLARS PER BOTTLE.
TO THE PUBLIC.
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SWAIN'S PANACEA
110 MARKET STREET.

JUST RECEIVED.

AND FOR SALE BY SAMPSON'S & GEM.
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SAMPSON'S & GEM
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JOHN LOVE.

BOOT AND SHOE MAKER.
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110 MARKET STREET.

PERFUMED NOTE PAPER.

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PERFUMED NOTE PAPER
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PARIS FASHIONS.

C. A. HUDDLESTON, No. 13 South Fourth Street.
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C. A. HUDDLESTON
110 MARKET STREET.

MR. BRISTOW'S NEW SYSTEM OF WRITING.

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MR. BRISTOW'S NEW SYSTEM OF WRITING
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CERTIFICATE.

FROM DR. W. GIBSON.
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CERTIFICATE
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PIANO FORTÉ MANUFACTORY.

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PIANO FORTÉ MANUFACTORY
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MOSS & WALTON.

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ALBRIGHT'S COLUMBIAN SYRUP.

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BEAVER HATS.

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CHEAP BOOKS.

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THE JACOBSON WRATH.

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THE TOOTHACHE AND THE EARACHE.

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NEW ORLEANS AND NASHVILLE.

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